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ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled; probably showers; moderate winds.

Have you rested up from your vacation? "Money Talks." And sometimes it puts a stop to talking.

The misfortune teller is abroad in the land predicting low priced cotton.

"Water in Canal is Running Low." Headline in The State. Bob Gonzales should worry.

The Russian Bear should not find Poles any obstacle in their beating it out of that unhappy land.

We don't suppose old Noah is worrying to any great extent over the verdict of the tablet-reading professor that the original skipper was the first to sin.

Josephus Daniels declares the battles of the future will be fought with electricity. Watch us light out.

Greenville News. And us go to sleep at the switch.

Many cities are purchasing palm-toters for service in resuscitating persons overcome by gas. This being an off-year in politics, we will not need one in Anderson.

The race for congress in the Fourth district has narrowed down to a Spartanburg man and a Greenville man. It's a cinch neither will get any votes in the other town.

Our idea of a note is the one sent by the Canadian Pacific to the unmarried men in its employ. "Your king needs you—we don't."—Greenville News. And a h— of a note, too.

For the "eddy-cashun" of those who may not know we rise to say that there's nothing mysterious about Greenville's postmaster thrashing the sheriff of that county. That postmaster is red headed.

One of the secrets of the success of the German drive into Poland appears to be the splendid manner in which the troops were provisioned. Wasn't it Napoleon who said that an army marches on its belly?

A CORPORATION WITH A SOUL.

In this day when politicians, who haven't mentally enough to discuss questions of an economic nature or suggest measures for the improvement of the institutions which we have set up among us for the common good, but must resort to clap-trap—such as railing against so-called "bloodsucking corporations"—in order to rouse their clientele's interest and applause, it is pleasing to find a corporation which these stump artists would admit themselves has a soul.

What dismay it must bring to hearts of these guardians of the rights of the dear people to know that there is such a thing in South Carolina as "a corporation with a soul." How they must gnash their teeth at the dissemination of this news throughout the land. "A corporation with a soul." Think of it!

Seriously though, from our standpoint, there is a good piece of work which has been done by the Piedmont & Northern Railway Lines in the interests of its employees that ought to be brought to the attention of the public generally. Having a few minutes to spend in Greenville yesterday, it was our pleasure to be shown through the elegant quarters which the P. & N. has fitted up for its employees on the top floor of the magnificent depot which it has erected in that city.

At an expenditure of over a thousand dollars, we were told by one conversant with the facts, the company has provided as comfortable and as elegant a rest room for its trainmen as anyone ever saw. As stated, on the top floor of the station building these quarters have been fitted up. There are large lounging rooms, bath rooms, reading rooms, both rooms, lockers and all other conveniences appropriate to such a place.

In the lounging room there are a great number of large, comfortable leather rockers and chairs of other descriptions, several lounges, settees, card tables, crochete boards, a self-playing piano, big rugs, mirrors and pictures on the walls and other adornments that are fitting. In a large room adjoining the lounging room are a number of beds where the trainmen may spend the night in the event they get in late and do not care to go to their regular stopping places. The beds are particularly comfortable, the linen snow white, the room as tidy as the best appointed hotel room anyone ever saw.

In another department there are shower baths. Still another department is to be used for the reading room, where all the newspapers and periodicals of importance will be kept for the entertainment and instruction of those who frequent the room. Still another feature of the place is a long row of lockers, one for each trainman, where the employees may keep their best clothes while they are out on the road.

Upon coming in from a run, a trainman can go to the rest room and have a bath, change his clothes and go on about his leisure in a much more enjoyable fashion than would be the case otherwise. Or if he comes in late on his run, and, for some reason, cannot get to his home, there is a nice comfortable bed where he may spend the night.

All this is under one roof, on the top floor of the depot building. The rooms have been painted and equipped with an abundance of lighting apparatus so that at night it is brilliantly illuminated. There are so many other elegant features of these hand-somely appointed rooms that one would weary of listening to an enumeration of all. It is needless to say that the trainmen are highly appreciative of the thoughtfulness of the company in thus providing for their comfort. It goes a long way toward making their work more pleasant. Railroad life at its best is a rather hard life, and little attentions shown the employees by the company do much toward lightening the load of daily toil and making enthusiastic and loyal friends of them.

TRADING WITH RUSSIA.

It is natural that closer trade relations would be established between Russia and the United States. A steady stream of ships crossing the Atlantic to Archangel and the Pacific to Vladivostok, carrying munitions and other manufactures to Russia want cargoes for their return trip. And we need Russia's sugar beet seed, fertilizer, hides, skins and mineral oils.

The Russian government has lifted its embargo on the export of merchandise to this country, which was never intended as a discrimination against us but as a precaution against the exports reaching her enemies by re-shipment. That danger is disposed of by an arrangement by which our federal department of commerce will

be sponsor for the legitimate consumption of Russian goods which will be consigned to it.

We have never had any trade with Russia worth speaking of. Our total imports from Russia and Siberia in the year before the war were only \$22,000,000, and our exports to those countries \$31,000,000. The chief reason is that heretofore we have dealt with Russia through Germany. Since the war began, our manufacturers have received orders for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of railroad cars, steel rails, arms, ammunition, etc. The trade, in both directions, is sure to expand enormously, covering a much wider range of goods. It will be long before Russia resumes her old trade relations with Germany. She is eager to do business with us, and is urging us to enter her markets. Never was there a great, promising, commercial field to be won with less effort.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

When Secretary Lansing wired the attorney general of Arizona asking him to extend the reprieve of several Mexicans condemned to death, "in view of the political situation in Mexico," he was bluntly informed that "The United States has no right to interfere."

That was quite true, though not precisely to the point. The federal government had not demanded a reprieve, but asked it as a favor, in order to facilitate certain delicate diplomatic negotiations. And regardless of the merits of this particular case, the fact that the Arizona officials could with impunity flout the United States government is something in which few citizens outside the locality directly interested will take any pride or satisfaction.

It is the same trouble that was experienced in California over the Japanese land legislation. It is the same trouble that occurred in Louisiana a few years ago when the Italian government, angered by the failure at Washington to obtain satisfaction for the killing of Italian subjects, broke off diplomatic relations with this country.

Our federal government is supreme in theory. It has a monopoly of the power to make foreign treaties, but apparently lacks power to enforce them when they clash with state rights. The awkward situation is a heritage of the mutual jealousy of the thirteen original States.

The civil war was thought to have disposed of the old State rights doctrine. And yet today States can, and do assume the prerogatives of sovereign governments in crises that endanger the welfare of the nation. Though powerless to make treaties, they may break them. Though unable to declare war, they may by their independent action, bring on war.

It is an unpleasant and dangerous situation for a nation which prides itself on keeping its word, and which has lately had much to say in condemnation of treaty-breakers.

A LINE o' DOPE

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tribble have gone to New York where the former will look over the northern markets and buy a supply of fall and winter goods. Mr. Tribble has recently made some changes in the interior of his store and will keep a more complete stock of clothing.

W. S. Breazeale, now with J. A. Mullinax, merchant tailor, has gone to New York to buy fall and winter goods. Mr. Breazeale will purchase a full line of the finest novelties in woollens and will bring back with him two men coat makers to add to his force of help. He will make every garment right at home, just as he always has. Mrs. Breazeale accompanied Mr. Breazeale and will visit Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The Woodmen picnic which was to have been held on Tuesday at Clemson College has been postponed until Thursday of next week and will be a great meeting for the Woodmen of the counties of Greenville, Anderson, Pickens and Oconee counties. All Woodmen and their families are invited to attend this meeting next Thursday.

A number of the city officials and others went down to Camp Riverside at Hayley's Ferry yesterday afternoon. Before supper they took a dip in the Savannah River and then sat down to one of the fine suppers for which the camp is getting famous. They re-

turned to the city late last night saying that they had a most enjoyable time.

Mr. B. O. Evans, of B. O. Evans and company was among those going to New York yesterday. Mr. Evans also goes to buy a fall and winter supply of men and young men's clothing and furnishings.

At the athletic championship meet held at San Francisco during the past week, the Central A. A. U. composed of teams of the central West, led. This meet was one of the biggest ever held in the country and teams from all parts of the United States contested.

Le Roy Campbell, of athletic fame at the University of Chicago, and an Anderson boy, won in the half mile run. In an account of the contest in Monday's issue of the Chicago Tribune, the following appears:

"Campbell's victory in the half mile, while not wholly unexpected, stamps the Maroon as a consistent performer. His time of 2:01 was not fast, but the wind must have hindered the distance runners in the back stretch, as the time made in all the runs was slow compared to the time registered in the dashes and hurdles."

Campbell also won in the greatest track and field meet which was ever held, at San Francisco. The Tribune also has the following in regard to his race:

"Le Roy Campbell of the University of Chicago won the half mile in a blanket finish from Huggins of Boston and Eby of the C. A. A."

From reports received this entire section of the State has been visited by heavy showers during the past 24 hours and nothing more welcome could have come. Several days ago showers fell in various parts of the county but they were not general and in some sections the crops were suffering from the drought. Heavy rains began falling in the city yesterday morning and continued throughout the day and into last night.

The annual Bailey reunion, an event looked forward to with pleasure by numbers of people in the city and county of Anderson, was held yesterday at the residence of Mr. Bailey Poole. About 200 were present.

As has always been the custom, those attending were invited to bring well filled baskets, and in addition meats were barbecued on the grounds. These Bailey barbecues are becoming famous in this section of the State and are considered one of the best features of the reunions.

MR. ACKER'S STATEMENT

Editor The Intelligencer:

In today's paper there appears an article headed "Dr. Acker Must Pay" which does my son, Dr. H. H. Acker, a very serious injustice. I feel that the city council must have misunderstood the matter.

It is true that Dr. Acker first obtained permission from the mayor to use blocks for the drive to the back yard of his residence which is my property. Afterwards I asked the authorities in charge if they had any more blocks to spare. I was informed that I could have as many as I desired and they were hauled by the city and thrown in my yard. I understood the city wanted to get rid of them as they were in the way in the streets. The city engineer stated that the corner was knocked off of many of them and that the city had no use for them. I had no other use for them than for the underpinning. The blocks were hauled by the city and placed on my lot by its employees without any directions from me and in my absence.

If the city can use the blocks, I do not think they ought to be given to private parties, and neither my son, Dr. Acker, nor myself, have any desire to obtain any special privilege from the city, but when the city with its own teams hauls the blocks and places them on my premises, I do not think it ought to be published to the world that Dr. Acker used them without permission and must pay for them.

It is true after the city's teams stopped hauling, I again asked if I could use other blocks and was given permission, and hauled two one horse loads. When informed by the mayor, that I could not have them for that purpose, I immediately stopped, but many loads were hauled by the teams of the city as I have stated, and I presume it was known for what purpose I was using them.

H. H. Acker.

August 11, 1915.

The article appearing in yesterday's Intelligencer, to which Mr. Acker has reference, was a true and unbiased

Advertisement for B.O. Evans & Co. featuring a cartoon of a man with a sign and a list of clothing prices for men and boys. Includes the slogan 'and they're sent by parcel post prepaid at the same prices.'

report of the proceeding of the meeting of the council in which this matter was discussed. If, as Mr. Acker says, this article does Dr. Acker a serious injustice, he will realize readily, of course, that The Intelligencer had no intention of doing anyone an injustice. Our reporter was so anxious to present an accurate account of the matter he would not risk his own report but had the mayor himself to write out the account of that part of the meeting in which the matter concerning Mr. Acker was discussed.

Reciprocity

Southern Public Utilities Co. Magazine.

Reciprocity, as applied between nations and in the handling of affairs of world-interest, has long been considered diplomacy of the highest type. In the affairs of men, as individuals, the doctrine is made use of hourly, and there is no man who is so self-centered that he cannot reasonably expect, sooner or later, to be in the position to either return to his fellowman a favor, or to feel the necessity of asking his associate to look upon his proposition with a little more consideration than is being given it.

Cities must needs work together for the common good, not only of the residents of that one particular city, but for the betterment of the entire section. There was a time not far past when a city felt that it was sufficient unto itself, and that the rural districts were entirely and wholly dependent upon the urban centers. But that is now past, and the doctrine of reciprocity is known to apply, and that city which plays fair with the producing element, on the farm, grows faster and most satisfactorily. And on the other hand, that country section which realizes that the city can and does give it many advantages, and seeks to repay in a fair deal in the matter of division of taxes and distribution of common funds grows richer as the years go by, and its inhabitants become more contented and better satisfied and as a sequence are better citizens.

Thus it is in every walk of life, and in every sphere of activity. Reciprocity is a necessity. It is no longer an untried theory. It is a doctrine the value of which is recognized in commerce, politics, and even in religion.

When this undisputed fact is taken into consideration, and the action of some communities toward corporations which serve them for the sole and single purpose of making living conditions more tolerable, is noted, it is difficult indeed to arrive at their point of reasoning.

Just why a corporation should be compelled to pay taxes on every dollar's worth of its tangible property, when private individuals, owning as much, which brings in a much greater revenue, and serves the general public in no particular, is allowed to escape with the payment of a nominal tax, is a question which economists debate without any hope of deciding.

Just why a man will laugh and pay the bill for damages when his auto-

mobile hits another, and then bring in a bill for damages when he strikes a street railway car on its own rails, is an unsolved problem.

Just why will a man who is scrupulously honest, and who stands in the forefront in his community, count himself a niche ahead when, for any reason, the conductor on a street railroad train fails to lift his ticket? Just why will people urge a corporation to spend thousands and thousands of dollars in preparation to care for traffic, and then apparently search for an excuse to fail to patronize this service, and make use of the equipment they requested, is a question not yet been answered.

And why will communities seek to impose upon corporations conditions under which they may be allowed to operate, so much more drastic and difficult than would be required of individuals?

Now if reciprocity is a good doctrine for the use of nations in dealing with each other on matters affecting the well-being of millions of people, and is sound judgment in the handling of affairs of vital interest between communities, then why should it not operate to the good of the greatest number when applied to the relations of corporations with the people they serve?

TAX ASSESSMENT

SYSTEM COSTLY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

"In the matter of assessment machinery, we should face frankly the fact that local administration is now a affairs and it is always certain to be such. Taxation is a state not a municipal function. The logic of the situation, therefore, requires state administration with municipal tax levies rather than local administration with state taxes super-imposed.

"Many states are trying to improve inefficient local assessments while retaining the local assessor. In other words, the public is paying one lot of officials good money to persuade or coerce another lot to obey the laws. This may be pitiful expediency but it is not good sense. Wisconsin has 1690 local assessors getting an average of \$200 each, the rural figure being \$50. From watching their work for ten years, I think it to be literally true that they never make a good assessment except under the whip of central authority and this whip even did not do much good until the regular assessment law was passed which gave it a lash. If the supervisors were given direction of assessments made in their districts by subordinates of their own choosing, the net saving to the public would not be less than \$400,000 annually.

"Simplify our system of government, give the public a chance to understand its workings, centralize responsibility, and the energy now being expended against dead walls and wearing itself out among the tangled threads of our municipal organization will be freed to live in the better governed America to which our people are entitled and for which they are now paying the full price.

Tourists at Chiquola.

The following tourists were registered at the Hotel Chiquola last night: Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. J. E. Slater, Miss Carr, F. H. Simpson, all of Montgomery, Ala.

Burglars at Greenwood.

Greenwood, Aug. 11.—Burglars last night entered May Bros. store on Maxwell Avenue by breaking the lock on the back door and stole between \$8 and \$8 in cash. The rain early this morning covered the tracks and there is no clue. The robbers seem to have been satisfied with money as no goods have been missed.

DEMONSTRATES VALUE OF INVESTMENT LAW

Georgia Law Protecting Investors Makes That State Attractive Field.

Atlanta, Aug. 11.—The value and importance of the Georgia state laws protecting investments in general and non resident investors in particular, is being demonstrated at this time when on account of unsettled business conditions all over the world investors are using unusual caution in the placing of funds.

The Georgia laws, which have the advantage of having been tried out and found permanently satisfactory, assure the careful prospective investor safety above every other consideration.

The legal maximum rate of interest in Georgia is 8 per cent, and about half the money loaned on real estate security is placed at that rate, while other investments yield generally speaking six to seven per cent interest.

William Hurd Hillyer, a prominent Atlanta financier, and a writer of national reputation on financial subjects said in an interview on the subject today.

"It is a fact that in Georgia interest rates on real estate security run about one per cent higher, other things being equal, than in the east and mid-west. This is partly accounted for by the relative newness of the country from an industrial standpoint and by the relative sparseness of population, but it is not wholly due to either of these causes. We must look for some other factors to account for this result.

"The solution is found in the peculiar economic and legal conditions surrounding the mortgage loan market in Georgia—conditions which have made this field perhaps the most attractive to mortgage investors of any available."

British Ship Beached.

London, Aug. 11.—The British steamer Rosalie Shields bound for San Francisco, has been beached. The crew was saved.

The Russian bark Baltzer has been sunk. The captain and seven men were saved.

Gen. Auguste Reported Killed.

Washington, Aug. 11.—General Auguste with 200 troops attacked St. Marc last Saturday and was repulsed by the Haitian committee of safety. Admiral Caperton reports that Auguste and four of his followers were killed.

First Exchange of Prisoners.

Petrograd, Aug. 11.—(Via London.)—The first detachment of a party of 2,000 German prisoners to be exchanged, left here today for Sweden by way of Finland. They are disabled for future military service by wounds.

Florida Man Acquitted.

Jasper, Aug. 11.—Wilmer Holtzendorf was acquitted of the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Noah Yates today. Ben Holtzendorf's case was not pressed.

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 11.—

The \$400,000 hospital of the Sisters of Charity, now nearly completed, will begin to receive patients during the coming week.

Charleston, Aug. 11.—

South Carolina's first bale of new cotton arrived from Barnwell today and brought fifteen cents.